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of her volume to a discussion of various anti-Chinese measures, she has neglected to consider any of the legislation directed against the immigration of the Japanese, the Koreans, and the Hindoos.

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The Knights of St. Crispin, 1867-1874. A Study in the Industrial Causes of Trade Unionism. By DON D. LESCOHIER. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin; Economics and Political Science Series, Vol. VII, No. 1. (Madison, Wis. 1910. Pp. 64.)

The history of the Knights of St. Crispin has heretofore been known only in the scantiest outline. Until the appearance of Mr. Lescohier's monograph, a brief sketch contributed by the late Mr. Frank K. Foster to McNeill's "Labor Movement" contained practically all the available information concerning this interesting union. Mr. Lescohier has apparently exhausted the sources of information. His account is based primarily on the published proceedings of the union, and on the *American Workman* and the *Workingmen's Advocate*, for several years the official organs of the Knights.

Apart from the general interest which any careful and well-planned study of a trade union commands, Mr. Lescohier's study has a particular interest on account of the intimate relation which it reveals between the history of the Knights and the introduction of labor-saving machinery. The author makes it abundantly clear that it was the introduction of machinery and of the factory system into the shoe-making industry which caused the rise and phenomenal growth of the Knights. Moreover, the dominant policy of the Knights, the restriction of the employment of new workmen, was directly connected with the flooding of the industry with unskilled workmen. This, of course, was due to the introduction of machinery.

Mr. Lescohier is least successful in those few parts of his work where he steps aside from a purely historical treatment to discuss general questions of trade-union policy. In comparing, for example, the successful policy of the Typographical Union, with reference to the introduction of the linotype, with the unsuccessful policy of restriction adopted by the Knights of St. Crispin, he bases his conclusions on the assumption that the Printers were

able to carry through their policy because the manufacturers of the linotype, impressed by the power of the union and fearful of its opposition, aided the union in enforcing its requirement that only printers should be employed as machine operators. The real reason for the success of the Printers lay primarily, not in the strength of their union, but in the purely technical fact that the linotype required for its most profitable operation the skill of the handicraftsman. The strength of the union contributed to the favorable outcome by securing for its members an opportunity to show the employer that as a machine operator the printer was more profitable than the unskilled workman. In the case of the shoe-workers the skill of the handworker does not appear to have been of much if of any service to the machine operators.

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Child Labor Legislation in Europe. By C. W. A. VEDITZ. Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, No. 89. (Washington. 1910. Pp. iv, 414.)

This report, together with the earlier one on women and child wage-earners in Great Britain by Dr. Victor Clark, are valuable supplementary volumes to the forthcoming reports of the Commissioner of Labor on the Condition of Women and Child Wage-earners in the United States. Dr. Veditz in this *Bulletin* contributes several interesting chapters to the industrial history of Austria, France, Germany, and Switzerland. Conditions in Belgium and Italy are also dealt with quite briefly. The scope of the report is much wider than its title suggests; it is not a mere summary of the present status of Child Labor Legislation, but gives in detail for each of the countries named an account of the industrial conditions which led to the earliest restrictive legislation in behalf of children, a history of the changes which have from time to time been made in the law, some discussion of court decisions relating to these laws, a detailed account of the extent and character of the employment of children at the present time, and, most important of all, a careful study of the methods of inspection and the extent to which the laws are really enforced. Apparently the author has made no first hand investigations in any of the countries discussed; his report, therefore, is a suggestive illustration of the valuable results which can be obtained by a study of European official reports and statistics.